Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVII. *Philadelphia, April 7, 1838.* *Whole No. 871.*

LEANING TOWER OF SARAGOSSA.

Saragossa is a city in Spain, the capital of Arragon, lying in a plain of great extent on the Ebro, one hundred and seventy-five miles to the north east of Madrid. The town is old and was built on the site of the ancient Roman colony Cæsar Augustus, of which the present name is a corruption. The river Ebro, over which there is a stone bridge, six hundred feet long, over the Gallego, a tributary stream, is navigable for large barges, and flows into the Mediterranean, approaches the city. The population at the present time is 45,000. In ancient times, the adjoining provinces of Catalonia and Navarre were occupied by the French troops. Saragossa contained not more than two thousand houses, and twenty regulars, and was without fortifications, or means of defence. An application was made to the Governor of Navarre and Arragon to communicate with the Duke of Palafox, and the position he occupied in the favor of Ferdinand, directed the messenger to him. On the 25th of May, 1808, was proclaimed Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain and the Indies. He was not acknowledged by the Spanish nation at the present time as King. In Arragon, Navarre were occupied by the French troops. Saragossa contained not more than two thousand houses, or more than twenty thousand souls

Verdict in the Case of Marcellus Bowen, a Director in the Lafayette Bank, Boston, inducted in the Municipal Court, for embezzlement from said Bank:

The verdict of the Jury, after deliberating from 9 o'clock yesterday noon until one o'clock this morning, was as follows:—"The Jury found that the sum of eighty-five thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars, was counted and put into the trunk, on the 23d of April, 1837, and that, in the month of August, when the money was again counted from said trunk, there was a deficiency from that sum of twenty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars. But eight hundred and ninety-eight dollars of that sum belonged to individuals to said trunk, while in the Lafayette and Franklin Banks, and from the loose manner in which the whole business has been transacted, the Jury find the defendant not guilty. Jury Room, one o'clock, Thursday morning, March 29, 1838.—Joseph H. Durr, Foreman.

Crime in New Orleans—The New Orleans Herald of the 24th ult. says:—"The docket of the criminal court is filled with cases of murder, robberies, &c. The trial of Richard Fiske, charged with the murder of James Brawley, is still pending. The attention of the court was principally occupied with the examination of witnesses."

Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 5.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post.

ASHES.			Soda Fo.	38 38
Pot	5 00	5 25	Saltpetre	34 35
Pearl	8 75	9 00	Barley Eastern	95 1 00
BUTTER.			do Pa.	85 95
Fish, &c. lb	10	13	MOLASSES.	
Extra keg			New Orleans	30 30
No 1	12		Sugar-boy	
No 2	11		do N. York	27 28
CANDLES.			do Philadel	28 33
Sperm	35	37	do Steam	25 30
Mould tallow	13	14	Trinidad	33 34
Do	12	13	Porto Rico	34 36
COAL.			Cuba Muscovado	33
Lewis	5 50	6 00	Hav & Matanzas	32 33
Schuylkill	5 50	6 00	MACKEREL.	
COFFEE Laguy.	from		No 1. Md.	20 12 00
Havana	10	11	No 2	9 50 10 00
Maracaibo	10	10	No 3	5 75 6 00
Java	12	14	OIL.	
St. Domingo	11	11	Linseed, Am. from store	70
Porto Rico	10	11	do Dutch	70 1 71
Cuba	10	11	Whale, pl	32 37
Laguira	10	11	Sperm, winter	1 00 1 05
Rio	10	12	do bleached	1 10
COTTON duty 5 cts per lb.			PAINTS.	
Louisiana	15	19	PLASTER PARIS.	
Mobile	13	14	In Del'ware bay	2 25 2 37
N. Alab. and Tenn.	9	13	In Schuylkill	2 31 2 31
S. C. and Geo.	11	12	SEEDS.	
N. C. and Va.	9	11	Clover, bush	5 00 7 00
SPONGE duty 20 per cent.			Timothy	3 00 3 50
To Pittsburgh, per canal			Timothy, herds	2 50
ton lbs			Herds Grass	1 00
FLOUR and MEAL.			Orchard grass	1 75
Super Inc. bbl	7 50	8 00	WHISKEY.	
Fine	7 00		Rye in bbls	29
Middling	6 75		do in hhds	28
Rye	4 75	5 00	do from wagons	27
Corn Meal	3 37½		WOOL.	
do do whole	16 50	17 00	Prime Saxony fleece	
GRAIN			lb	40
Rye	88	95	Am. wash. full blood	45
Rye Southern	85		do do 3 blood	43
Wheat Pa	1 02	1 05	do do 1 blood	37½
Do South bushl	98	1 05	do do 1 and com	35
Corn L. C. white	60		Sup'r pulled lambs	45
do L.C. yellow	70	75	No. 1 do	38
do U.C. round	70	75		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post,
By WM. A. BUDD, 26 South 3d Street.

APRIL 6, 1838.

	Bnkng Cap.	Am. Paid	Offic'l Val.	Last sale.	Remarks.
Loans.					
Philadelphia 6 per cents.	1840	100	100		1st July & 1st Jan.
	1843	100	100		
	1846		100		
Do. 5 per cent.	1841		99	100	
	1846	100	103¼		
Do. 5 per cent.	1850	100	102		
	1853	100	99	100	
	1839	100	99	99½	
	1840			99	
Pennsylvania 5 per cts.	1841	100	99	100	1st yearly & 1st Jan.
	1845	100	99½	100	
	1850	100	97½	100¾	
	1858	100	99½	103	
	1844	106	100¾	103	
	1850	100	100	106	
	1858	100	103	106	
	1840	100	103	106	
	1841	100	103	107¼	
	1845	100	104	111	
	1865	100	106¼		
Ohio 6 per cents.	1850	100	106	110	
New Orleans do.	1850	100	90	110	
Bank Stocks.					
United States,		100	117½	119	July 4
North America,		400	400	465	July 0
Pennsylvania,		600	457	500	July 3d
Philadelphia,		100	100	100¼	May 3d
Trusties,		50	30¾	40	July 3d per cts.
Farmers and Mechanics,		50	57	64	May 4
Camden,		50	45	50	April 3
Commercial,		50	57½	58	May 4
Mechanics',		35	49	50	May 6
Northern Liberties,		50	47	50	May 4
Schuylkill,		50	47½	47½	May 4
Germantown,		50	55	60	Nov. 5
Southwark,		50	58	60	May 5
Kensington,		50		60	May 4
Penn Township,		50	65	70	May 6
Girard,		50	48½	45	May 4
Western,		50	48½	80	May 4
Manuf'a & Mechanics'		50	50	51½	May 4
Moyamensing Bank,		50	50	51½	May 5
Farmers' 19th, Bucks co.		15	15	20	May 4
Downtown		20	23	28	May 4
Miners 9th of Pottsville,		50	50	50	May 4
Commercial Bank of Natchez,		100	92	93	July 4
Mechanics,					
Franklin bank Cincinnati		100	80	90	July
Lafayette bk. of Georgia		100	90	Jan.	4
Merc. & Manf. Bk. Pitts'g		50	51	53	Nov. 6
N. Orleans Canal Bank,		100	78	89	Jan. 4
N. O. City Bank		100	75	85	Sept. 5
N. O. Commercial do		100	115		Jan. 4
N. O. Mech. & Trad. do.		50	40		Jan. 4
N. O. Gas,		50	14	14½	Jan. 4
Louisiana		100	115	120	Jan. 4
Union Bank, Tennessee,		100	87	92	July 6
Memphis,		100	90	95	Jan. 4
Planters, at Natchez,		100	75	92	July 5
Agricultural do.		100	75	90	July 5
Com. & Ex. R. Vicksburg,		100	75½	80	Jan. 5
Planters Bank,		100	30	35	May 3d
Planters Bank Tennessee		100	87	90	Jan. 4
Bank of Kentucky,		100	78½	78½	July 4
North Bank Kentucky,		75	66	69	July 4
Kentucky Institution,		25	24½	25½	July 5
West Feliciana,				84	
Insurance Stocks					
North America,		100	12	14	Jan. 10
Pennsylvania,		100	486	12	Feb. 4
Philadelphia,		50	55	75	June 6
Union,		50	35	40	June 6
Delaware,		40	35	40	June 2
Pharnix,		50	79½	80	June 4
United States,		50	53	54	July 6
Marine,		50	52	56	July 6
American,		25	120	25	July 5
Pennsyl'a Life Insurance,		100	135	140	July 5
American Fire Insurance,		100	125	130	April 4½
Penn'a Fire Insurance,		100	125	150	Sept. 5
Franklin Fire Insurance,		100	100	125	April 4
County Fire Insurance		25	44	50	July 3
Southwark Fire Insur.		50	44	50	July 4
Inland,		15		21½	July 4
Spring Garden Fire Ins.		30	22	33	July 9
Girard Trust,		124	28½	23½	July 3
Turnpike Stocks.					
Lancaster Turnpike,		200	81	82	July Sept. 3
Germantown do.		100	40	50	May 2½
Kensington do.		100	80	80	May 4
Willow Grove do.		100	60	75	Nov. 3½
Bristol do.		100	15	30	May 3½
Bridge Stocks.					
Permanent Bridge,		100	13	14	July 5
Trenton do.		80	60	70	Ap. 3 Jan.
Lancaster and Schuylkill		30	10	30	
Canal Stocks.					
Schuylkill Navigation,		50	60	164	Feb. 12½
Do. loans, 5	1845	100	95	98	
Do. do.	1855	100		104½	
Do. do. 5d	1857	100	96	100	
Lehigh Coal and Navig'n,		50	61¼	87	July 4½
Do. do.	1838	100	98	99	
Do. do. 6	1839	100		1994	
Do. do. 6	1844	100	100	101	
Do. do. 5	1845	100	99¼	99½	
Union Canal, shares		50		60	
Do. loan,	1826	19	86	87	
Do. do.	1840	100	70	80	
Chesap'k & Delaware Canal, shares		200	50	60	
Do. loan,	1837	100		67	
Do. do.	1840	100		67	
Delaware and Hudson,		100	60	65	Jan. 0
Do. loan,		100	95	100	Jan. 5
Louisville and Portland,		100	138	145	
Convertible 6 pr. ct. loans,		100	100	110	
Sandy & Beaver,				87	
Marrs Canal,		100	50	86	Jan. 4
Rail Road Stocks.					
N. Castle & Frenchtown,		25	19	20	July 6
Do. loan, 5½ per ct.		100	99	101	
Wilmington & Sus. R. R.		50	26	28	Sept. 4
Camden & Amboy, shares		100	121	124	July 4
Do. loan 6's, 1863		100	119	120	
Do. loan 6's, 1844		100	114	114½	Jan. 4
Delaware & Raritan Canal,		100	116	118	Jan. 4
Do. 6 per cent. loan,		100		100	
Valley R. shares			74		May
Westchester do.		50	74	75	Jan. 6
Mauch Chunk do.		30	74	75	Jan.
Morrisville do.		40	44	45	
N. J. & Penn. Tp. do.		100	10	10	July 3
Philad. & Trenton do.					
West Philada. R. R.					
Harrisburg & Lancaster,		50		63	
Cumberland do.		25	20	45	
Beaver Meadow,		50	47½	49	
Miscellaneous Stocks					
North American Coal Co.		25	5	9	Jan. 4
Steam Bt. Sts. Columb'n		100	18	22	Nov.
Exchange Stock,		100	60	66	July 2
Arcade,		100	55	75	Ap. 81 prch.
Theatre—Chesnut st.		500	625	675	Jan. 230
——Walnut st.		200	175	20	
——Arch, street,		100	250	275	
Gas Company,		100	120	120	Aug. 4

Saturday Evening Post.

APRIL 7, 1838.

Silk Intelligence.

AN ACT TO PROMOTE THE CULTURE OF SILK.

The following Bill for the promotion of the culture and growth of silk, has passed the Legislature of this State, and only requires the signature of the Governor to become a law.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That from and after the passage of this act, whenever any person or persons, either individually or collectively, shall raise any silk within this commonwealth, he, she or they, shall be entitled to draw from the state treasury a premium of twenty cents, for each and every pound of cocoons so by him, her or them, reeled from cocoons so raised; and the person or persons so claiming the premium aforesaid, shall first exhibit the cocoons raised, and the silk reeled, as aforesaid, to one alderman or justice of the peace, within the proper city or county where they shall have been raised. And the said alderman or justice shall thereupon examine the person or persons claiming the premiums, as aforesaid, upon his or their oath, or affirmation; and shall require the party so claiming the premium, to swear or affirm that the cocoons were raised in the State of Pennsylvania, after the passing of this act, and that the premium has not before been claimed by, or paid to any other person. And also, in relation to such other facts, matters, and things, as in or may be in their opinion connected with the raising or reeling of the same. And upon the evidence being satisfactory to his mind, he shall thereupon make out a certificate, under his hand and seal, of the same. And the respective city and county treasurers, upon the presentation of the said certificate or certificates, are hereby authorized and directed to pay the amount of the same, out of any moneys belonging to the commonwealth, which may then be in their hands. And the state treasurer in settling the respective accounts of the several city and county treasurers, shall, and he is hereby authorized and directed to receive the said certificate or certificates to the amount of money paid out therein, in conformity with the provisions of this act; and the same shall be audited and adjusted in like manner as other payments out of the treasury, are now audited and adjusted by law.

SECTION 2. Any false swearing under this act shall be indictable and punishable, as perjury in other cases is punished. And any fraudulent procuring of the premium on cocoons or reeled silk, under this act, as aforesaid, shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and on conviction punishable as such by fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 3. The weighing the cocoons, administering the oath or affirmation required by this act, and making out the certificate, the justice shall be entitled to a fee of twenty-five cents, to be paid by the person applying for the same.

SECTION 4. The provisions of this act shall not continue or remain in force, for any greater length of time than until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

From the Farmer's Friend.

CULTURE OF THE MORUS MULTICAULIS.

In our last we promised to give directions for propagating the Morus Multicaulis. Our friends are mostly aware that we have been cultivating this plant, several years, and have made many experiments in the different modes of propagating by cuttings, layers, innoculating and engrafting upon stalks of other species of the Mulberry. The Morus Multicaulis is commonly known as the Chinese or Manilla Mulberry, and was first introduced into Europe by a travelling botanist, Monsieur Perottet from France, in the year 1824, and has since been extensively cultivated in that country. It was introduced into the United States in the year 1827, by Dr. Felix Paschalis.

The soil and climate of this country have been found congenial to its luxuriant growth, in all parts, from its eastern to its western boundary. It is certainly destined to take the lead of all other species, in every region of the globe. The leaves are very large, some have measured 15 inches in length and 13 in breadth, but the ordinary size is about 10 to 8 inches. For feeding silk worms it is to be the most valuable, and is not only for the facility with which the foliage is gathered, but for the very nutritive quality of its leaves, and the ease and rapidity with which it may be propagated.

The soil best adapted for this plant is dry, sandy or gravelly land, of moderate fertility; it has been laid down as a general maxim that any soil adapted to Indian corn is suitable for the Mulberry. If the soil be very rich or too moist, the growth continues until so late in the autumn that the wood does not mature until frost sets in, and the tops are injured by freezing. The loss of the top, is however, of less consequence than some might think at first, as the rapid growth of new shoots that spring up from the roots.

For the reception of the plants or cuttings, the land should be ploughed, harrowed and well manured with short litter; it will be all the better if ploughed and harrowed repeatedly, that the ground be well pulverised. By thus completely pulverizing the soil, it will not only aid in the labor of planting, but of keeping them clean after planting.

PROPAGATION BY CUTTINGS.

Propagating by cuttings is our favorite plan, we have tried the ground through all its harrowing well, so that it is very mellow and of an even surface, we then insert the cuttings of one bud only, in a vertical position, so deep that the bud may be about one inch below the surface, the earth being pressed down carefully around the cutting with the finger, but not pressed on the top immediately over the bud. The plants should stand about eight inches apart, in rows which are four feet apart, you will then have 16,335 plants on one acre. When planted in this way, and the earth about them kept loose and entirely free from grass and weeds, they will grow from two to six feet high the first season in our climate. We think it better to cease cultivating or stirring the ground, about the first of July, and the plants will then have acquired that maturity, and firmness, by the time that the autumnal frosts are to be expected, as to suffer less from the severity of the succeeding winter. As to the particulars with some to take the plants in the fall, at first put them in heaps, in an upright position, with soil about their roots, under a temporary shed open at the sides and ends, until about the close of Indian summer, and then remove them into cellars or milk house. This plan we have tried, but cannot recommend it. At one time we put a large number of excellent plants in a cellar expecting thereby to protect them, and have them in good condition for transplanting in the ensuing spring, but to our mortification, when we came to take them out, we found that they were all destroyed but barely four plants; the mice had eaten the bark off entirely around each plant, consequently we lost nearly the whole. We have since practised a plan which is found to succeed much better and which we can recommend to others with confidence, it is to go along the row, bend down each plant, lengthwise with the row, and with a shovel cover them over to the depth of three or four inches; this is soon done; the plants of one season's growth are quite flexible, and not apt to break. It should be performed in autumn, before the frosts are too severe; the ensuing spring they should be carefully uncovered and set upright. After the first season this precaution is unnecessary, as they generally arrive at maturity before the frosts become so severe as to injure them. Mr. Prince recommends cutting them off near the ground in autumn; this is a very good plan, particularly the first season, as the root is perfectly safe, and is never injured in any dry soil. The tops may be cut off and burned in the ground to the depth of a foot in a field, or they may be secured by placing them in sand or moss in a cellar, and in the spring they are ready for new nurseries of cuttings.

Some persons start their cuttings in hot-beds, and when the season is far advanced as to assure their safety from frost, they transplant them into nursery-beds. We cannot, however, yet recommend this plan; last season we put a few thousand cuttings in a hot-bed, but were of the opinion that they did not so generally grow as those in open ground, nor were they any larger at the close of the season. We would not, by any means, discourage any from making the experiment, but think proper to observe that the result was unfavourable to us.

Nashville, March 21.—The river took an unexpected rise last night of twelve or fifteen inches, supposed to be from the melting of the snow on the mountains. There is now seven feet water on the shoals. No arrival from New Orleans since last report. The Newark from Cincinnati, and Delaware from Pittsburg arrived yesterday.

The weather is delightful, and the arrivals of fresh goods from the east have given the Public Square a most cheerful and business like appearance. We counted this morning twelve or fifteen dry goods houses alone receiving new goods. Two wholesale concerns alone are now opening six or seven hundred cases.

A sale of one hundred hhds. of sugar at auction this morning was made by Morgan, Allison & Co. at an average of eight cents.

Coffee, in store, 17 cents, by single bag; 16½ cents, in lots of twenty or thirty bags.

No change in cotton. The receipts continue moderate, and the demand fair at 7¾ a 8 cents.

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Booth the Tragedian, had so far recovered as to be able to play Lear at Charleston.

The brig George Clinton wrecked at Little Egg Harbor, has entirely gone to pieces.

Mr. Wells at Natchez, has realized $30,000, by betting against the race horse Fanny Wright.

February the 16th, there was snow in Texas, and ice an inch and a half thick.

There have been several mad dogs in the borough of Chester, Delaware county, Pa.

Flour at Cincinnati, on the 26th ult. sold for $5,31.

On the 24th ult. specie commanded 7 per cent in New Orleans.

There is yet in the state of Illinois 12,714,963 acres of unsold public land.

Advices from the South, represent the state of exchange to be in a melancholy condition.

There were 692 convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary, at the close of the last year.

136 deaths occurred in New York, during the week ending on Saturday last.

Charleston, Savannah, and Norfolk have agreed to enter into a direct trade with Europe.

The number of Indians destroyed by the small pox, within a few months, is reported as near thirty thousand.

The river Cumberland at Nashville, on March 31, rose suddenly near twelve inches, caused by the melting of the snow on the mountains.

Mrs. Glover the popular actress, fell off the couch from Coventry to London last month, and broke her collar bone in two places.

Mississippi Banks.—The actual capital of all the Banks of Mississippi is $18,804,340. The nominal capital is $52,512,000.

The greater part of the rare plants in the green houses of London, have been destroyed by the frost.

Several buildings were destroyed by fire in Augusta Geo. on the 26th ult. the loss was estimated at $40,000.

The trial of B. Rathbun was to commence at Batavia, on the 26th ult. Mr. R. left Buffalo early on that morning in charge of the sheriff.

J. N. Bird's paper mill in Dedham, Mass. was destroyed by fire recently, caused by spontaneous combustion. Loss about $10,000.

The last cotton crop of Texas amounted to 50000 bales, which at the present prices is worth $2,000,000.

It is said thirty thousand wild pigeons were recently taken at a single haul, near Philadelphia. A matter of doubt.

The merchants of Great Britain are very desirous of an amicable arrangement of the Caroline affair, as are those of this country.

Passengers leaving Richmond in the cars at half past 5 o'clock, now reach Charlottsville the same evening.

The whole of the Trans Caucasian possessions of Russia, is to be a purely military government.

The Baltimore American Life Insurance and Trust Company, have established an agency in London.

The Windsor Bank in Dermont has failed; it was one of the deposite banks selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

As the brig Commerce was getting under way at Mobile, the cook leaped overboard and was drowned.

Seven weekly newspapers are published in Wisconsin Territory, two on the west side of the Mississippi, and five on the east.

Provisions, such as flour, pork, sugar, &c., household furniture and farming utensils, are admitted free of duty into Texas.

The stockholders of the *old* Bank of the United States, have presented an entire service of plate to Mr. Biddle. There are 165 pieces, very splendid, and cost 24,500 dollars.

A law abolishing lotteries was passed at the last session of the Louisiana Legislature, and has received the signature of the Governor.

United States Bank bills, and indeed no eastern money can be had at Nashville, for less than 12½ or 14 per cent., and then in small quantities.

A large quantity of notes said to be of the Ann Arbour bank, are in circulation; there is no such institution.

Leonard Jarvis has been appointed Navy Agent for Boston, in the place of Daniel D. Broadhead, resigned.

The number of arrivals of steam boats, at Pittsburg, from the 10th to the 13th ult. was one hundred and seven.

Twenty-five thousand dollars have been appropriated to the Western Hospital by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Pane Wingate, a Senator in the first Congress, died at Stratham, N. H. on the 7th ult. aged 99; his wife aged 95, survives him.

On the 20th of February there were 689 prisoners in the Maryland Penitentiary, of whom 314 were males, and 375 females.

On Saturday night the 17th ult. one of the U. States Armory buildings at Harper's Ferry, Va. used as a proof house, was destroyed by fire.

It has been proposed in New York, to introduce bonds and mortgages into the capital of banks.

Mr. Papineau of Lower Canada, has abandoned the revolutionary cause, and gone back to the royalists.

The New York House of Assembly refused to concur with the report of a committee, that capital punishment ought not to be abolished.

It is said that the pulling dead rats into pills are annually swallowed in the United States. A sure mode of shortening human life.

Mr. Cambreling has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, authorising an issue of ten millions of Treasury notes.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, have declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. for the last six months.

Gen. Scott has been ordered to the Cherokee country, to take command of the forces, which consist of six regiments of regulars.

The Falmouth and Alexandria Railroad bill has passed both branches of the Virginia Legislature. The State takes three-fifths of the stock.

Deacon John Whitman, of Bridgewater was 103 years old on the 31st March, his health continues good.

The police officers of Cincinnati have succeeded in arresting a notorious counterfeiter, on whose person were found counterfeit notes of various denominations.

When the bill for the armory came before the House of Representatives, it was remarked that there was no money in the Treasury to meet the appropriations.

A house next to Crockford's, London, is open for gambling, where a rouge et noir bank, of £10,000 is put down every afternoon, at half past four, and continues until 10 o'clock.

There are said to be at this time between 40 and 50 gaming houses, high and low, over at the west end of the town—the far greater part of them in the Parish of St. James.

The arrangements recently entered into between the banks of New Orleans will, it is thought, throw over two millions of dollars into immediate circulation.

On Monday week, two small children of Mr. Cornelius Mauk, of Brush creek township, Ohio, were drowned in the South fork of Jonathan's creek.

Despatch.—The fine steam packet Pulaski, made a run from Charleston to Savannah on one day of last week, in seven hours and a quarter from wharf to wharf.

The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, which had passed the House of Delegates, was rejected in the Senate, three votes only being given in its favor.

The President has pardoned the former Postmaster at Sharon, in Ohio, who was convicted of robbing the mail, about five years ago and has been in the Ohio penitentiary during that time.

There is a couple at Nyack, named Acker, who have lived together seventy-two years as man and wife. The husband is ninety-six years of age, and the wife ninety-two.

A regular seventy four gun ship requires 3000 oaks to build her. These trees would cover 100 acres of land for their growth, and would be nearly 160 years in coming to perfection.

The whale ship North America, of Wilmington, Del. was spoken by the Amethyst of New Bedford, on the 17th of December. She had a full cargo of oil.

A resolution passed the Senate of Massachusetts, declaring the suspension of specie payments by the banks, necessary, expedient, and for the interest of the people.

All the books in all the public libraries in the United States, present an aggregate of 660,700 volumes. The aggregate of all the volumes in all the public libraries of Europe is 14,527,000!

The late turbulent condition of the Michigan Frontier, has induced Gov. Mason to direct the exercise of the militia on specific days in the year.

It is reported that the Norristown and Valley Rail Road Company, has negotiated a loan of $500,000 in Europe, for the completion of the road.

It is reported, the proposition for the establishment of a Bank with a capital of 50,000,000, in New York, finds no favor at Albany, and will not be offered.

An intemperate man, in Monmouth county, of the name of Jonny Long, recently killed Tunis Sickler, by shooting him, in consequence of Sickler having teased and annoyed him. Long was drunk at the time.

Talking is Expensive.—The pay of all the members of Congress amounts to $3000 per day.

The French complain of having too much specie in circulation.

At Indianapolis, capital of Indiana, the thermometer, Feb. 21st, was down to twenty-two degrees below zero!

The Legislature of Virginia has passed an act to establish an asylum for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

The New York Legislative committee have reported in effect, that there is no ground for the repeal of the charter of the Dry Dock Bank.

Mr. Webster's great speech on the Sub-Treasury occupies more than eighteen columns of the National Intelligencer.

Quite Enough.—It is said there is a gang of two hundred counterfeiters in the vicinity of Peoria, Illinois.

Dr. William Turner, of Newport, (R. I.) whilst in attendance at the bed side of a patient, and apparently well, fell down suddenly and expired, on Tuesday week.

Civilization is making some progress in Denmark; the torture, as a mode of eliciting evidence in criminal cases, has just been abolished at Copenhagen.

It is stated that the publishers of the Pickwick papers, after paying all expenses, have cleared L.12,500. The author received L.3000 for the copy right.

Dr. Bowditch has made a bequest of $1000 to the Salem Athenæum, $1000 to the Salem Marine Society, and $1000 to the East India Marine Society.

The House of Delegates of Maryland, have passed a resolution to enable the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company, to borrow two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

John Caldwell, late editor of the Amesbury Courier, has been sentenced to three months imprisonment in the gaol of Boston, for a libel on Oliver Locke of the Franklin House.

Four miners descending a coal pit in the forest of Dean, were, by the rope of the bucket breaking, precipitated a fall of 300 feet, and dashed to pieces.

Alban Hutchins, the receiver at the Ionia Land office, has eloped, taking with him 10,000 or 15,000 dollars. Another illustration of the safety of the Sub Treasury scheme.

From all the information yet collected, it is almost certain that none of the banks south of New York, will follow those of that city in resuming specie.

Novel Visitor in North Carolina.—A wolf of unusual size measuring six feet, was lately killed near Currituck Court House, N. C. These animals are seldom seen in that state.

Specie.—About $25,000 in gold and silver were brought by the sloop Opera, which arrived on the 23d, from Matamoras. No news of importance.—*Pittsburg.*

Passengers leaving Richmond in the cars at half past 5 o'clock, now reach Charlottsville the same evening.

The whole of the Trans Caucasian possessions of Russia, is to be a purely military government.

The Baltimore American Life Insurance and Trust Company, have established an agency in London.

The stockholders of the *old* Bank of the United States, have presented an entire service of plate to Mr. Biddle. There are 165 pieces, very splendid, and cost 24,500 dollars.

A law abolishing lotteries was passed at the last session of the Louisiana Legislature, and has received the signature of the Governor.

United States Bank bills, and indeed no eastern money can be had at Nashville, for less than 12½ or 14 per cent., and then in small quantities.

A large quantity of notes said to be of the Ann Arbour bank, are in circulation; there is no such institution.

Leonard Jarvis has been appointed Navy Agent for Boston, in the place of Daniel D. Broadhead, resigned.

The number of arrivals of steam boats, at Pittsburg, from the 10th to the 13th ult. was one hundred and seven.

Twenty-five thousand dollars have been appropriated to the Western Hospital by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Pane Wingate, a Senator in the first Congress, died at Stratham, N. H. on the 7th ult. aged 99; his wife aged 95, survives him.

On the 20th of February there were 689 prisoners in the Maryland Penitentiary, of whom 314 were males, and 375 females.

On Saturday night the 17th ult. one of the U. States Armory buildings at Harper's Ferry, Va. used as a proof house, was destroyed by fire.

It has been proposed in New York, to introduce bonds and mortgages into the capital of banks.

Mr. Papineau of Lower Canada, has abandoned the revolutionary cause, and gone back to the royalists.

The New York House of Assembly refused to concur with the report of a committee, that capital punishment ought not to be abolished.

It is said that the pulling dead rats into pills are annually swallowed in the United States. A sure mode of shortening human life.

Mr. Cambreling has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, authorising an issue of ten millions of Treasury notes.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, have declared a dividend of two and a half per cent. for the last six months.

Gen. Scott has been ordered to the Cherokee country, to take command of the forces, which consist of six regiments of regulars.

The Falmouth and Alexandria Railroad bill has passed both branches of the Virginia Legislature. The State takes three-fifths of the stock.

Deacon John Whitman, of Bridgewater was 103 years old on the 31st March, his health continues good.

The police officers of Cincinnati have succeeded in arresting a notorious counterfeiter, on whose person were found counterfeit notes of various denominations.

When the bill for the armory came before the House of Representatives, it was remarked that there was no money in the Treasury to meet the appropriations.

A house next to Crockford's, London, is open for gambling, where a rouge et noir bank, of £10,000 is put down every afternoon, at half past four, and continues until 10 o'clock.

There are said to be at this time between 40 and 50 gaming houses, high and low, over at the west end of the town—the far greater part of them in the Parish of St. James.

The arrangements recently entered into between the banks of New Orleans will, it is thought, throw over two millions of dollars into immediate circulation.

On Monday week, two small children of Mr. Cornelius Mauk, of Brush creek township, Ohio, were drowned in the South fork of Jonathan's creek.

Despatch.—The fine steam packet Pulaski, made a run from Charleston to Savannah on one day of last week, in seven hours and a quarter from wharf to wharf.

The bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, which had passed the House of Delegates, was rejected in the Senate, three votes only being given in its favor.

The President has pardoned the former Postmaster at Sharon, in Ohio, who was convicted of robbing the mail, about five years ago and has been in the Ohio penitentiary during that time.

There is a couple at Nyack, named Acker, who have lived together seventy-two years as man and wife. The husband is ninety-six years of age, and the wife ninety-two.

A regular seventy four gun ship requires 3000 oaks to build her. These trees would cover 100 acres of land for their growth, and would be nearly 160 years in coming to perfection.

The whale ship North America, of Wilmington, Del. was spoken by the Amethyst of New Bedford, on the 17th of December. She had a full cargo of oil.

A resolution passed the Senate of Massachusetts, declaring the suspension of specie payments by the banks, necessary, expedient, and for the interest of the people.

All the books in all the public libraries in the United States, present an aggregate of 660,700 volumes. The aggregate of all the volumes in all the public libraries of Europe is 14,527,000!

The late turbulent condition of the Michigan Frontier, has induced Gov. Mason to direct the exercise of the militia on specific days in the year.

It is reported that the Norristown and Valley Rail Road Company, has negotiated a loan of $500,000 in Europe, for the completion of the road.

It is reported, the proposition for the establishment of a Bank with a capital of 50,000,000, in New York, finds no favor at Albany, and will not be offered.

An intemperate man, in Monmouth county, of the name of Jonny Long, recently killed Tunis Sickler, by shooting him, in consequence of Sickler having teased and annoyed him. Long was drunk at the time.

Notice to Mariners.—Information is received at Lloyd's, dated Malta, December 27th, that there remains a dangerous shoal in the fair way of ships navigating to the southward of the island of Sicily, having only 1¼ fathoms of water on it, being the remains of a volcanic eruption called Graham's Island.

There was a grand skating match at Harlingen, in Holland, during the frost. The course was 160 Flemish ells, about 380 feet in length, which the winner of the prize traversed in fourteen seconds; at which rate, a Dutch calculator adds, he might have reached Paris in 12, and Cape Farewell, in Greenland, in 73 hours.

Extraordinary Freak of Nature.—A fine grown dog was exhibited at the White Horse cellar, covered with a most extraordinary growth of wool, which resembles the fleece of a sheep, is of four years growth, and lays on the dog in flakes of great weight. The owner has been offered a considerable sum for the animal, which he refuses to take.—*Reading Mercury.*

Sing Sing Prison.—There were, on the 20th ult. 785 convicts in the state prison at Sing Sing, of whom 756 were men, and 29 women. On the 16th January, 54 have been liberated from that establishment; 3 by pardon from the Governor, 6 by death, and the remainder by expiration of sentence.

Sudden Death.—On Tuesday evening, 21st ult. Jonas White, Esq. who has for some time been a resident of this city, died almost instantaneously, by the rupture of a blood vessel. Mr. White set out to take a walk, after tea, from his boarding house to Parade Hill—he walked but a short distance when the rupture took place, stepped into a store with the blood rushing from his nose and mouth, and immediately expired.

A Swindler at Large.—The Bridgetown N. Jersey) Chronicle of Saturday says a man calling himself David C. S. Perry, attempted to pass off a note for $90, purporting to have been given by Stacy S. Lloyd, Esq. of Salem County. Mr. Lloyd was informed of it, and declared it to be a forgery. In the mean time Perry escaped in the Salem stage.

A Murdered Body Found.—Great excitement has been produced in the town of Sullivan, New York, by the discovery of the body of Robert Barker, Esq. of Coleraine, Massachusetts, whose mysterious disappearance in September last, was for a time a matter

...ropt., March 22.
...FLORIDA.
...ates the following in-
...to our readers con-
...It is gathered from
...man who arrived here
...s day, in the steamer
...ksonville on the 21st

...ordered out, and it is
...s terminated for the

...arrived at Jackson-
...hite man, his wife, and
...been murdered on the
...ented to have taken
...bout fifty miles west of
...es only from the Geor-
...le and a negro woman
...orts that they ran as
...discharged, and con-
...three hundred yards
...her master shot by the
...hundred yards before
...here were about forty

...ristmas, Call and Va-
...to be abandoned.
...Harlee, Pinolata, and
...ept up, and Fort Pey-

...roops are now at Jupi-
...here are besides three
...t Key Buskom, under

...at New Smyrna, Hal-
...d three our four com-
...ana River.
...d and eighteen Indians
...t Judge's camp at Jo-
...hat they were anxious
...ly keep things as easy
...ons arrives from Wash-
...them by strategem or
...iving rations from the

...came in to Fort Lane
...e taken to Fort Mellon
...orn, make their escape
...or three bags of corn,
...gar, tied a musket and
...Major.
...t of dragoons are dis-
...s permitted to recruit,
...d authentic.

...N NEWS.

...mercial Advertiser.
...I ENGLAND.
...rope, Capt. Marshall,
...e our London papers to
...d Liverpool to the 1st of

...nothing of moment re-
...rs. The subject seems
...The latest advices from
...1st of February, includ-
...insurgents at the island

...ore interest appears to
...ministers on a motion to
...el, for saying at a pub-
...ecretary of the election com-
...of perjury.
...y Proceedings.
...y, Lord Melbourne pre-
...Lords, a petition for the
...dship and relief of the exis-
...in favor of the ballot,
...t that if one half, or one
...of what was asserted re-
...men, would be content to vote
...e of such a feeling could
...be added, however, that
...sent to the prayer of the
...in favor of it, be con-
...ceive from the successful
...n other countries.
...ed and ridiculed this pe-

...ington gave his voice
...resigned no better reason
...had always been distas-
...which was given to sen-
...political subjects.
...mmons Lord Maidstone
...ed whether he had ac-
...marks ascribed to him
...h he made at a political
...in which he was said to
...ry on the tory committees

...vered that he did make
...—and that he fully be-

...gave notice of a motion
...ll's conduct before the

...notice has been made in the Circuit Court
...District of Columbia, for an attachment
...t Amos Kendall, Postmaster General, for
...mpt of the Mandamus heretofore issued
...court. When executive officers of the
...ment bid defiance to the established laws
...land, the security of the citizens, and the
...y of our republican institutions must be in
...eat danger. Where the law is not re-
...ed and obeyed, anarchy must inevitably
...the place of legitimate government.

...the fifth number of the new and elegant
...ical Atlas, has been published by Mr. H-
...Tanner, No. 309 Market street. The con-
...ains a map of the Purveyorships in the
...of Solomon, one of the countries travelled
...gh by the Apostles; a chrono genealogical
...of the second age of the world, from the
...ge to the call of Abraham, including the
...ation of nations and the origin of lan-
...; a similar chart of the third age of the
...from the call of Abraham to the Exodus;
...chart of the fourth age of the world from
...Exodus, to the dedication of the temple by
...on, including the Judges and High Priests.
...maps are all handsomely colored.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTURE OF SILK.

...am R. Gorgas, Esq. the chairman of the
...ittee on Agriculture, has favored us with
...of the bill to encourage the culture of
...passed by the Legislature of Pennsyl-
...on the 31st ult.—it will be found under the
...of Silk Intelligence in this day's paper.
...Gorgas deserves the thanks of the whole
...ation of Pennsylvania, for his assiduity and
...tion to their interests, in pressing this bill
...gh the House of Representatives, as it will
...ubt add greatly to the wealth, the comfort
...industry of thousands of our citizens, who
...now be induced by the advantages held
...to prosecute this business with energy—
...is only required to make it a prosperous
...profitable staple commodity of the common-

...Wednesday morning, as a carriage was
...ng from a funeral, the horses being
...d, ran away with the vehicle, and pas-
...en Cherry street, when near Wagner's
...crossed over the pavement, breaking
...veral awning posts. The carriage was
...tely destroyed, and the driver was
...t with great force into the street, and
...d a very severe wound in the head. It
...arkable that he escaped immediate de-
...the injury it may be hoped will admit
...edy; whether the other passengers were
...ere unable to learn. With restive
...none but the most careful drivers should
...oyed.

...mpitory mandamus has issued from the
...Court of the District of Columbia, to
...Kendall, in the case to which Stockton
...es are plaintiffs.

...eport of the collector of tolls on the
...Rail Road, shows that the collections,
...ths, at his office in Philadelphia, amounts
...to $54.

...ery long and close examination, the Jones'
...ed with the murder of the late Col. Ward,
...s admitted to *bail* in the sum of $10,000
...by Judge Barry of the Circuit Court.—
...case as we do, the very highest respect
...honesty and legal information of the
...no cannot gainsay the propriety of the
...pursued by him. *Our* course, touching
...rtunate occurrence was dictated by a
...ty to good order and the public wel-
...Enquirer had no other ends to serve.
...that the matter has undergone strict
...artial judicial investigation, and the re-
...ems to be so very inconsistent with ru-
...sincerely regret having passed an
...upon it. If this acknowledgement be a
...eat for the sin committed, we are free
...it. Our exchange papers will please
...above.—*Memphis Eng.*

...tatutes of Tennessee provide that all per-
...arged with treason, or capital offences
...be admitted to bail, in the case above
...the grand jury of Shelby county had
...true bill for murder against the parties,
...Judge admitted them to bail. We very
...doubt whether any judge possesses the
...to traverse the decision thus made, and
...on the transactions of an independent
...public justice.

...Saturday, April 7, 1838.

The Legislature of this state will adjourn on 7th of this month.

Mr. William D. Haines, of Berks county, had presented us with a fine specimen of the Fameuse apple, which measures in circumference about thirteen inches. They are said to be a good fruit for eating, and certainly prove the perfection to which our intelligent farmers have arrived this part of husbandry. The apple is perhaps the best fruit produced in this country, and we are pleased to have it in our power to give such instances of its successful cultiva-

A concert was given on Wednesday evening, by the pupils of the institution for the instruction of the Blind, two beautiful overtures were performed, the good taste, and skill evinced by the performers, was admirable, and highly pleasing to the very respectable audience. A quartette for four French horns, was brilliantly executed, there also a waltz, arranged for the whole band by one of the pupils, a young man of twenty years. The excellent song, "Woodman spare that Tree," was sung with great effect, by another of the pupils sang with the like ease and propriety, "Some love to Roam."—We believe that all present were highly gratified, and surprised at the great musical tact displayed by a class of persons who shut out from the light of heaven, have found the deficiency compensated by an increased acuteness of the other senses.

The travelling and transportation of goods on the Columbia Rail-road, will not be suspended on account of the burning of the bridge; in the course of the next two weeks a temporary bridge will be erected.

The Legislature of the state of Maine closed its session on the 23d ult.; at which resolutions were reported by a joint committee of both houses, refusing the assent of the state, to the election of the President for the running a boundary line between Maine and New Brunswick. The Senators and Representatives from Maine, in Congress, were requested to use every effort to have a bill passed for a survey of the boundary.

The Daily Conservative, a paper recently commenced in New York, is a small but spirited sheet, printed with clean type and good paper.

It is conducted with no small share of ability, and ably supports the cause of the country against all experiments.

An inquest was held on Monday last, upon the body of a man named Michael Rennel, who was found dead on the top of a lime kiln, near Richard street, Schuylkill. He is represented as having been very intemperate in his habits; had been in the Alms House, which he left with the intention of returning home.

Thomas L. Marker, aged about 35 years, of intemperate habits, some day last week, took a quantity of laudanum, which unhappily caused a fatal effect.

We understand the government agents do not charge the debts due at the various stations, to Treasury notes, but sell them to gain a premium, and pay in the notes of banks, and paper. This they do by authority from Quarters.

Notice has been made in the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, for an attachment against Amos Kendall, Postmaster General, for contempt of the Mandamus heretofore issued by the court. When executive officers of the government bid defiance to the established laws of the land, the security of the citizens, and the very of our republican institutions must be in great danger. Where the law is not revered and obeyed, anarchy must inevitably take the place of legitimate government.

The fifth number of the new and elegant Classical Atlas, has been published by Mr. Hanner, No. 309 Market street. The contents are a map of the Purveyorships in the land of Solomon, one of the countries travelled through by the Apostles; a chrono genealogical chart of the second age of the world, from the deluge to the call of Abraham, including the formation of nations and the origin of languages; a similar chart of the third age of the world from the call of Abraham to the Exodus; a similar chart of the fourth age of the world from the Exodus, to the dedication of the temple by Solomon, including the Judges and High Priests. The maps are all handsomely colored.

TO PROMOTE THE CULTURE OF SILK.

William R. Gorgas, Esq. the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, has favored us with a copy of the bill to encourage the culture of silk, passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the 31st ult.—it will be found under the head of Silk Intelligence in this day's paper.

Mr. Gorgas deserves the thanks of the whole population of Pennsylvania, for his assiduity and attention to their interests, in pressing this bill through the House of Representatives, as it will no doubt add greatly to the wealth, the comfort and industry of thousands of our citizens, who now be induced by the advantages held out to prosecute this business with energy—and this only required to make it a prosperous and profitable staple commodity of the common-

On Wednesday morning, as a carriage was coming from a funeral, the horses being restive, ran away with the vehicle, and passing down Cherry street, when near Wagner's alley, crossed over the pavement, breaking several awning posts. The carriage was entirely destroyed, and the driver was thrown with great force into the street, and received a very severe wound in the head. It is remarkable that he escaped immediate death, the injury it may be hoped will admit of a remedy; whether the other passengers were injured we were unable to learn. With restive horses but the most careful drivers should be employed.

A peremptory mandamus has issued from the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, to Amos Kendall, in the case to which Stockton and others are plaintiffs.

The report of the collector of tolls on the Columbia Rail Road, shows that the collections, for March, at his office in Philadelphia, amounts to $54.

After a long and close examination, the Jones' charged with the murder of the late Col. Ward, were admitted to *bail* in the sum of $10,000 each, by Judge Barry of the Circuit Court.—In this case as we do, the very highest respect for the honesty and legal information of the judge, we cannot gainsay the propriety of the course pursued by him. *Our* course, touching this fortunate occurrence was dictated by a strict duty to good order and the public welfare. The Enquirer had no other ends to serve. We trust that the matter has undergone strict and impartial judicial investigation, and the results prove to be so very inconsistent with rumor, we sincerely regret having passed an opinion upon it. If this acknowledgement be a sufficient atonement for the sin committed, we are free to confess it. Our exchange papers will please copy the above.—*Memphis Eng.*

The statutes of Tennessee provide that all persons charged with treason, or capital offences shall be admitted to bail, in the case above mentioned, the grand jury of Shelby county had found a true bill for murder against the parties, and the Judge admitted them to bail. We very much doubt whether any judge possesses the power to traverse the decision thus made, and pass on the transactions of an independent court of public justice.

BANK CONVENTION.

The Banks in the city of Philadelphia, and the districts, have unanimously decided that it was inexpedient to send delegates to the bank convention, to be held in New York, on the 11th inst. The southern, south western and western banks, are indebted to Philadelphia large balances, to the amount of probably $10,000,000. The foreign debt of New York is nearly extinguished, while the balance of trade is against Philadelphia, where the resumption of specie payments cannot with safety be made, in the present state of the domestic exchange. Until these balances shall be more completely liquidated, it would be folly in the banks of this city, were they to co-operate with the banks of New York. Unless the resumption can be steadily maintained, it were better to defer the experiment to a more auspicious period.

It is rumoured that the Banks of Boston have also resolved that it is inexpedient to resume specie payments, at the time proposed.

The Post Office Department in all its ramifications, as well as other branches of the Government require specie in payment of their demands. Notes of every description are invariably refused, and no matter at what loss, the silver must be produced. It might therefore be presumed, that the tender mercies of the Government would be so far extended to the people, as not to insult them by demanding specie, and paying them in return with notes, the character of which, is extremely questionable. Some of the Post Offices are now mving bills of a small denomination, and thus are commencing the establishment of a system subversive of the interests of the community. The metallic currency is gradually finding a passage to the vaults of the Sub-Treasury, and in a short period, unless some preventive should be interposed, the people will be obliged to rest satisfied with the government paper. The following is a copy of one of these notes, which we give as a small indication of coming events.

6¼ cents. POST OFFICE. Half a bit.

The Postmaster promises to pay the bearer six and one fourth cents, in postage, or Mississippi bank paper, whenever the amount of five dollars may be presented.

THOMAS D. JEFFERS.

Port Gibson, May 8th, 1837.

Counterfeit notes of the denomination of five cents, purporting to be issued by the Kensington Savings Institution, are in circulation. The company wish all their issues of this amount to be brought in for exchange or redemption.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

FROM ILLINOIS.

Shawneetown, Gallatin County, Illinois, March 1st, 1838.

Mr. S. C. Atkinson: Dear Sir,—having been detained in this neighborhood and county, for two or three weeks on some business, and having some considerable leisure time, I have been induced to address this to you, hoping you will publish the same in your valuable paper, the Saturday Evening Post, for the benefit and information of persons wishing to emigrate to this delightful state, Illinois. During my stay at Shawneetown and Equality, I have rambled over a large portion of this county, Gallatin, especially in the neighborhood of these two towns and along the Saline River, and its various beautiful forks and tributaries meandering through the principal part of, and I can say one of the richest and most fertile portions of country I have yet seen. The principal, Saline, River is a fine small river, and steam boats have frequently been up about 20 miles to the county seat Equality, and all the forks of said river are not navigable every season for flat boats. On and near the above streams are various beds of fine Stone Coal, and numerous excellent Mill Seats, some of which are already improved, and have Saw and Grist Mills now in successful operation; but as yet, on a small scale, entirely inadequate to supply even at this time one fourth the demand. Lands are yet to be had on reasonable terms, and considerable yet to be bought from the United States, at $1.25 per acre.

The great system of Internal Improvement, is now alive in this state, and the Rail Road from this place, traversing the most rich, fertile and beautiful part of the South of Illinois, to Alton, on the Mississippi River is now surveying, and the work will commence at this place on the beautiful Ohio River immediately, and is to be finished as far as Equality, the county seat, a distance of about 14 miles, by the summer of 1839.

Here also is Shawneetown the old Bank of Illinois, one of the highest standing in the Union, with its capital lately increased by the State of Illinois becoming a Stockholder, thereon making its capital now $1,700,000. And this Bank has just established, and about putting into operation, three branches in different sections of the State. The citizens of Shawneetown too, partaking of the spirit of improvement, have now under contract and in successful operation, the grading and paving of the river banks and streets in front of said town, which is a great and arduous undertaking, but which when finished, will very greatly enhance the value of property, and materially contribute to the growth and prosperity of the town itself as well as the whole county. Property here is yet low, very low when taking into consideration, the many decided advantages this neighborhood and the county generally possesses, and looking forward to the grand works now in operation through the State.

To persons wishing a rich, fertile, healthy and prosperous situation to settle in, and possessing capital and enterprise, and artificial, not exceeding by any county or State, I can most cordially say come, come to Illinois, and in this county you may easily be pleased.

There is great want of mechanics of all kinds, a great number of laborers and artizans wanted; in fact, there is a fine opening for persons of all classes, trades and business.

I have travelled a great deal for some years past, and do not think that I have seen or been in any section of this great west, that has pleased me more than this portion of Illinois, which I have here described. Yours sincerely,

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

We are requested to make public the following statement, furnished by a correspondent in Lexington, Va. which it gives us much pleasure to have the opportunity of doing.

Lexington, March 28th, 1838.

Mr. Atkinson, Dear Sir,—"I perceive in the S. E. Post of the 17th inst. a paragraph headed *another fatal murder*, and taken from the Charlottsville Advocate, giving in some things a most distorted statement of a transaction which occurred here more than a month since, and from the greater part of which was to be committed beyond the limits of the District. This difficulty was commenced by a wretch who had the United States authorities would punish only for what should be actually done within the limits of the District. But then death, or from ten to twenty years confinement in the penitentiary, seemed a punishment too severe for the offence of merely going out of the District. In order therefore to make the offence proportioned to the penalty, it was alleged that they would be leaving the District, first, with murderous intentions, and secondly with a direct purpose to evade the law, which in its spirit allows of no evasions. Still Mr. Clayton opposed the penalty of death, and the long confinement proposed as a substitute for that penalty, as both of them too severe for the offence, and as infringing in that respect on the spirit of the common law. He therefore proposed another substitute for the lighest penalty of the Bill, making that penalty confinement in the penitentiary not more than two years. a fine not to exceed $500, and a disability forever after to hold any office of honor or profit under the United States. He stated that a penalty of this kind had put down dueling in Delaware, at a time when the practice had become so common as to be regarded as almost an amusement. It is at this stage of the Bill that it is now suspended.

There were attempts at pathos and eloquence on this subject, I believe only by Messrs. Preston, Niles and Smith, of Connecticut. The made by remarking that however, much fully had entered into the practice, still those who were determined to marry or to fight would come together in spite of all law; and that almost any man would resent at almost any risk a deadly insult. He then appealed to Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, who had spoken with great earnestness against dueling, but had also said in a flourishing manner, that he wished for no law to protect him against pistol, dirk or dagger, to say if he would not so resent such an insult. Mr. S. smiled, and I believe nodded assent. Thus accommodated with a case, and above all in such a place appeared to me exceedingly disgraceful. What! dead with all possible pathos against the practice of dueling, and almost in the same breath challenge the whole tribe of duellists to come on with their dirks and pistols! Shame! shame! If we have legislation at all on the subject, let it be conducted in a different spirit from this. Let not the spirit of high, pure and noble sentiment on the subject descend, in its own person to the arena of bullies.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

TO THE AGRICULTURISTS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

My Friends and Fellow Citizens—

As the season is fast approaching when you will all be employed in planting, I desire to say a few words to you on that important subject.

In the first place let me entreat you not to throw this paper contemptuously aside unperused, with the usual exclamation that it is "book knowledge," as you are wont to call it, and not worth your heeding; for I assure you that portion of what I am about to impart, is not "book knowledge" at all, but the experience of a practical farmer from whom I have derived the information, and at whose instance I am the humble organ of communication to the rest of the agricultural community. And what matters it to you if the information is correct and valuable, whether you listen to it from the mouth of the farmers who make the experiments, or through any other correct channel of communication? But suppose it were "book knowledge" why should it be on that account rejected? It does not follow merely because advice has found its way into a book, that it is to be less regarded. According to common sense, as well as every days experience, many idle things are uttered in conversation, which are well enough to fill up a vacant hour; but when we come to the more deliberate act of committing our thoughts to paper, more caution is generally used—when we are about to present our sentiments to a single person, or at most a few hearers we may not be over scrupulous about either the subject or the manner, but writing them *down* gives them a sort of (worldly) immortality, and warns us to be more particular; when they are to be printed and published the currency is greatly to be increased, and hence the caution to be as accurate as possible should be increased in a similar degree.

This *prejudice* (for prejudice you must allow me to call it) which many of you have against agricultural information emanating from any but the practical farmer need only be analyzed to be rejected. You contemn it because it is (as you say and imagine) merely *theoretical*, you regard the rules laid down by book farmers, as speculative sciolism, not to *prejudge*; and if this were the case I would not blame you for preferring your own practice, and that of your neighbours and ancestors. But instead of being a mere theory—an entire speculation, *opposed* to practice it (for consists of certain general rules, *founded upon practice*, and moreover tested by the laws of natural science. Let me put a familiar example of a mere speculation, and one of a scientific theory, and I flatter myself that I shall better understand, at the same time it will prove that my distinction is just.

Mr. Robinson a respectable clergyman, of the English established church in 1694 wrote what he called "an anatomical *theory* of the earth," in which he contended that "matter originally consisted of innumerable inorganic particles of divers figures and different qualities, those particles (he said) moved about at first spontaneously in a confused manner, but finally arranged themselves in the present form of our globe, *into which was infused a vital spirit*, and this earth thenceforth became a GREAT ANIMAL, with skin, flesh, bones, &c. and the mountains and rocks are the ribs, the outer crust, the skin, the rivers, the veins and arteries, and volcanic vents are its nostrils. The centre of this huge giant or the main body is, he contends liable to fevers, agues, and other disorders, which are manifested by earthquakes and volcanic eruptions."

Now this is, I admit, a mere visionary speculation opposed to every idea derived from *practice* or experience, that is to say from geological researches and investigations, and as such I blame no man for rejecting it.

On the other hand it was long known that a certain gas or air called carburetted hydrogen, was spontaneously formed in coal mines, that it was liable to take fire from the lamps carried by the miners, causing terrible explosions, which frequently destroyed the lives of the workmen. But Sir Humphrey Davy a *philosopher*, not a *theorist*, invented a very simple lamp, which, while it gave the workmen a safe light that was necessary, preserved them from the fatal consequences of the common lamp. And this safety lamp was formed upon two strictly scientific principles, with which Sir Humphrey was acquainted, but of which the miners know nothing.

Firstly. That while the flame of a lamp was sufficiently hot to set fire to the gas, metallic wire gauze was sufficient to cause it to cool.

Secondly. That explosive mixtures (such as this gas) cease to burn in very narrow tubes.

Now would you have had the miners on this account to have rejected the safety lamp, and to have thus continued destroyed, rather than to be indebted for the preservation of their lives to science and philosophers?

But the rejection of theoretical knowledge upon subjects connected with *natural history* (which class is agriculture), will appear to be still more surprising, when we come to reflect upon the fact, that the foundation of all natural history is *experience*, and that experience is of two kinds, that which is derived from the labors of careful examination of nature as she spontaneously carries on her works, and experiment where trials are made by man purposely to ascertain the effects of certain natural bodies upon each other, both principles combined. Hence, since so that those who would reject theoretical knowledge entirely for the sake of mere *practical* knowledge are guilty of the strange absurdity, of preferring the *lesser* to the greater, they are fatally bound to reject while they receive the dollars. Surely there is no wisdom in such a course! Why is it that it is said that the highest degree of knowledge to which we can attain in this world is the union of the sciences and fine arts" The sciences are the *theory*, the arts are the *practice*. It is because they mutually assist each other. The artizan collects facts from his every day experience, and the philosopher examines the same in order to discover them, and deduces from them for the artizan, general rules, founded upon them and upon this principle, that as nature (as it is well known) operates by fixed laws, what has been practically known to occur many times before, will be found to occur again, and always under similar circumstances.

Why are the *practical mechanics* of this city and liberties so anxious to have "a School of Arts," as it is called" (if ought to have been called a school of Sciences) but that the latter names are not of vital importance.) It is because *there* they and their workmen can learn *what has been done heretofore*; a knowledge, which is the very foundation of the enquiry of "what can be done now or hereafter." Has every mechanic before he could use a material was obliged to try for himself all sorts of experiments, his labours would be interminable, he would be like the inferior animals, who instinctively pursue one course, but among whom there is no improvement. The bees that extracted the honey from the flowers which adorned the garden of Eden, constructed their hives of the same materials, and of the same form as the bees of the present day; but man for *big leaves* has, by accumulated experience, substituted the finest linens, woollens and silks.

And so I will say that I shall agriculture not profit by experience? Shall she be divorced from science and be thrown upon the world and her own resources? The Americans are said to be an acute people. This would be no proof of the truth of the remark. They are said to be a reading people—shall the Pennsylvania farmers be an invidious exception?

I remember one day dining at the table of General Jackson, while President of the United States, there were present several members of Congress, and other gentlemen from different states. The conversation turned upon the migrations to the west, when one of the company, who I was informed, lived in Eastern Virginia, remarked that he could never conceive why it was that every body was so anxious to emigrate to the west, when there where better lands in his neighbourhood than any that could be found where they were going. At this remark a gentleman from Ohio took fire, turning to the last speaker, "why sir," enquired he, "do you pretend to tell me that you have lands in Eastern Virginia, equal to those in Ohio?" "Or of those in Alabama," exclaimed another gentleman.—The Virginian showed a disposition manfully to stand his ground, especially when he discovered that a Marylander, who sat near, was ready to back him. In an instant the whole table become agitated, and I know not what would have been the consequence, had not General Jackson, with great coolness, and at the same time with great tact of conversation, taken the matter into his own hands; "come, come gentlemen," said he, "we can't all have what we want in this world; but shall I tell you what I would choose had I the power to do so?" All the company of course consented, and the master of the table, casting his eyes towards the Ohio man, said—" *I would have Ohio soil*"—then turning to him from Alabama—" *Alabama climate*," next addressing the Virginian—" *Virginia manners*," and following around the table until his eyes met mine, he added—" and *Pennsylvania farmers*." I had not joined in the contact, but I felt—deeply felt the compliment paid to the yeomanry of my native state. For thousands I would not have had any one, at that moment, to have suggested that the Pennsylvanian farmers were prejudiced against science! Nor even now can I persuade myself that they are so at heart, when properly understood.

To return again then to the *planting*, whence we set out upon this perambulatory discourse.—As the season for depositing the grain in the ground approaches, have you provided yourselves with *good seed*—for remember, that "He who goeth forth bearing precious seeds, shall doubtless return again rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

I am aware that there are many farmers who think that it is necessary to do no more than take the grain you want to sow, indiscriminately from any garner. Others again there are, who even take the refuse of the grain, of which they can make little or no other use, for planting. Now the first of these are very unreflecting, and the last act in direct opposition to the laws of nature. "*It is one of the properties of organic matter, both animal and vegetable, to be capable of improvement, to a certain extent.*" By care and attention the breeds of all kinds of domestic cattle may be much improved, and so may also plants. Let us take for example the *Indian Corn*, and as I promised to give you the sober, unsophisticated statement of one of your own fraternity, I will embrace this opportunity to perform my promise, in copying entire the letter of Thomas N. Baden, Esq. who resides near Nottingham, Prince George's co. Maryland, and who has demonstrated that "Indian Corn is capable of an immense improvement, by careful selection of the seed." But hear his own words:

NEAR NOTTINGHAM, PRINCE GEORGE'S Co.
January 26, 1837.

SIR:—I received your circular of 14th, making enquiry respecting the "Maryland corn," which you understood I had raised. I have the pleasure to say, that I have brought this corn to its high state of perfection, by carefully selecting the best seed in the field for a long course of years, having especial reference to those stalks which produced the most ears. When the corn was husked, I then made a re-selection, taking only that which appeared sound and fully ripe, having a regard to the deepest and best color, as well as to the size of the cob. In the spring, before shelling the corn, I examined it again, and selected that which was the best in all respects. In shelling the corn, I omitted to shell the two regular kernels at both the large and small ends. I have carefully followed this mode of selecting seed corn for *twenty-two or twenty-three* years, and still continue to do so. When I first commenced, my stalks would not average more than two ears to the stalk, for there was none other in this part of the country. If any other person undertook the same experiment, I did not hear of it; I do not believe there ever exercised the patience to bring the experiment to the present state of perfection. At first, I was troubled to find stalks with even *two good ears* on them, perhaps one good ear and one small one, or one good ear and a "nubbin." It was several years before I could discover much benefit resulting from my efforts; however, at length the quality and quantity began to improve, and the improvement was then very rapid. At present, I do not pretend to lay up seed without I can find stalks which will bear four, five, or six ears. I have seen stalks bearing eight ears. One of my neighbors informed me that he had a single stalk with *ten perfect ears on it*, and that he intended to send the same to the museum at Baltimore. In addition to the number of ears, and of course the great increase in quantity unshelled, it may be mentioned, that it yields much more than common corn when shelled. Some gentlemen, in whom I have full confidence, informed me they shelled a barrel (ten bushels of ears) of my kind of corn, which measured a little more than six bushels. The common kind of corn will measure about five bushels only. I believe I raise *double, or nearly so*, to what I could with *any other corn I have ever seen*. I generally plant the corn about the first of May, and place the hills five feet apart each way, and have two stalks in a hill. I can supply you with all the seed you may need, and I suppose I have now in my corn house fifty, and perhaps more stalks, with the corn on them as it grew in the field, and have no stalk with less than *four*, and some *six or seven* ears on them. I will with pleasure send you some of these stalks, and also some seed corn, if I can get an opportunity.

Early last spring I let George Law, Esq., of Baltimore city, have some of this seed corn; he sent it to his friend in Illinois, with instructions how to manage it. A few weeks since, he informed me that the increase was *one hundred and twenty bushels on one acre*; that there was no corn in Illinois like it, and that it produced more fodder than any other kind. I have supplied many friends with seed corn, but some of them have planted it with other corn, and will, I fear, find it degenerate.

I have lately been enquired of if this corn is not *later* than other kinds? It is rather *earlier*; certainly not later. Corn planted in moist or wet soils, will not ripen so quick as that which is planted on a dry soil. In the former, there will be found more dampness in the cob, although the kernel may appear equally ripe in both. In the two last years, the wet seasons have injured much corn that was too early "lofted," or housed.

I believe I have answered most of you enquiries. I hope I have not exaggerated—I have no motive for doing so. I raise but little corn to sell, as tobacco is my principal crop. Should I fail to send you some seed this spring, I will next summer gather some stalks with the corn, fodder, and tassels, as they grow, and send to you, that you may judge yourself of the superiority of this over the common kind of corn.

Yours, &c.

THOS. N. BADEN.

Now, my friends, how many bushels of Indian Corn do you, to your own slovenly way, raise per acre? I suppose on an average, thirty bushels. But suppose you were to plant one acre as you were enabled, by following the course of Mr. Baden, to raise 100 or 120 bushels per acre!

I procured some of this seed corn from the agent of Mr. Baden, and when the State Convention was sitting in this city, I distributed it among the members. Some of these gentlemen seem to think that the variety of corn upon which Mr. Baden had experimented, was not the one best calculated for the latitude of our state. That may be, but remember that the main thing to be proved is, "that the grains can be improved," and if, as regards the Indian Corn, Mr. Baden has proven the truth of that proposition, other patriotic farmers may experiment upon other varieties of it, more congenial to our soil and atmosphere.

I am, gentlemen,
Your fellow citizen,
PETER A. BROWNE.

Male and Female Burglars.—On Friday night, the 30th ult. the auction store of Messrs. Coachman and Butterfield, No. 197 Chatham street, New York, was burglariously entered through the front door, and a desk in the rear part of the office broken open, and robbed of 9 watches of the value of $70, a quantity of jewelry worth $15, a miniature framed, gold pencil case, silver spoons, watch seals and keys, bead chains, &c., &c., all of the value of between $150 and 200. Information having been communicated to officers Bowyer and Welsh at the Police, they proceeded to ferret out the offenders, and proceeding to the store, fixed their gaze on a man named Joseph Smith, who worked in the feather business up stairs in the building, and whom, on interrogating, they soon ascertained to their own satisfaction to be guilty. They accordingly went to his residence No. 116 Suffolk street, and there ascertained that a woman living there, named Phebe Baxter, had been out with Smith the previous night, and that Smith had subsequently spent part of that night at a house in Sullivan street, where the officers accordingly went and made a search, which resulted in a discovery of part of the stolen goods. The woman and Smith while being conducted to the Police, finding concealment unavailable, then confessed their guilt. They stated that Smith having permission to pass out through the store, unbolted the front door and left it open, and then bringing the female thither, entered, forced open the desk with a poker, stole the goods and left them at different places they named, and where they were obtained with the exception of five of the watches. The prisoners were both then committed for further examination, touching the details of their guilt.

Virginia Southwestern Rail-road.—In the Virginia House of Delegates, on the 26th ult. a bill was passed by a vote of 66 to 35, authorising the construction, on Sate account, of a rail-road from the Tennessee line to New River. From New Rarer the rail-road may be conducted by way of Lynchburg to Richmond, or by way of Danville to Norfolk. From the Tennessee line to Knoxville is a distance of about one hundred and forty miles, and this link, there is no doubt, will be provided for as soon as the Virginia work is under construction. Knoxville, our readers will recollect, is destined to be a great central point to which several important rail-roads will converge, viz: the Charleston and Cincinnati rail-road which will pass through it; the Georgia State Road, which is intended to form a continuous line of rail-roads from Savannah, through Macon to the Tennessee river near Knoxville; the central rail-road of Tennessee, traversing that State from Memphis in the south-west to the Virginia line in the north-east; and lastly, the New Orleans and Nashville road.—*Baltimore Amer.*

Murder.—On Saturday afternoon last, at a house of ill fame in the south part of the town of New Bedford, Mass. a horrid murder was perpetrated upon the person of one Susan Muller, an abandoned female, by one of her paramours, a Portuguese, named Joseph Sylvia. The deed is stated in the Mercury to have been committed in consequence of a quarrel between them, growing out of feelings of jealousy on his part; and was effected by shooting her through the head with a musket, when she immediately expired. Sylvia had fled, and was last heard of in the village of Mattapoisett, on Sunday morning; he is a short, thick-set fellow, light complexion, and dark hair, and speaks very low and thick. The police officers were in pursuit, and it is sincerely hoped he may be overtaken.—*Phil. Gaz.*

Rather weak at small injuries, than be too forward to revenge them—be, that to destroy a single bee would throw down the hive, would have a thousand enemies instead of one.

COMMUNICATED.

MR. EDITOR,—Though myself somewhat advanced in years, I am, nevertheless, much interested in behalf of young men, believing that the Salvation of our community, depends upon their virtuous principles. An address delivered on last Sunday evening, to the young men of the Philadelphia Institute, by the Rev. R. T. S. Waterman, I feel anxious, should be in the possession and read, by every young man in the length and breadth of this wide extended and happy country, and hearing a desire expressed by several young men that the address should be published, permit me to suggest through your S. E. Post to those who may take any steps towards its publication, the propriety of publishing it in some of our weekly journals, with their thousand and tens of thousands of subscribers, in preference to publishing the address in pamphlet form.

Such an address may be considered *public property*, and therefore all classes should be benefited by its publication. If in pamphlet form, would this be the case? Would apprentices and the thousands who seldom read any thing except *newspapers*, be benefited? Would it reach the young man in yonder distant village, or the family fireside of yonder humble cottage by any other means than one of our respectable weekly journals? I think not sir. Those and other reasons I hope will induce some of the young men acquainted with the Rev. Speaker, to request a copy for publication, and if furnished, I will guarantee that editors and all our respectable journals, will gladly avail themselves of presenting to their readers such an intellectual feast.

Yours truly, H. D.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

March 30, received from Elizabeth H Richards $2 00
Lo. Latham, 5 00
D. Rawlins, Esq. 2 00
Samuel Frisbie, Esq. 5 00
Robert Beggart, esq. 5 00
Timothy Cole, 5 00
Samuel S Crafts, 2 00
March 31,
Simon Simpson, 10 00
Thos. S. Stanfield, 2 00
N. Hunt, Esq. 5 00
M. Rounsaville, P.M. 2 00
Jno. M. Campbell, esq. 1 00
R. H. Ashby, Esq. 2 00
Thos. R. Nicholls, esq. 5 00
Joseph Wright, Esq. 2 00
R. Fields, Esq. 2 00
Ruth'l H. Rees, nett, 12 15
do. cr. 60 cts. p. ct. 25 cts.
Thos. H. Wright, 5 00
Wild. Gill, do. 10 00
John C. Eldridge, esq. 7 00
April 2,
A. N. Brandon, 20 00
Daniel Verger, nett, 2 70
Joseph Tucker, esq. 5 00
E. O. Smith, Esq. 2 00
Geo. G. Brush, esq. 2 50
L. M. Taylor, Esq. 2 00
G. L. Shearer, Esq. 2 50
B. G. Easton, 25 00
April 3,
Lewis S. Ayres, Esq. 5 00
R. C. Earle, 1 60
Alsh. notes, 22 per ct. dis.
James McGrory, 2 00
John R. Crosby, P.m. nett 61 not franked, post. 37½ cts.
Elijah Robins, Esq. 2 50
T. Clemens, Esq. 2 00
Geo. W. Rackley, 5 00
April 4,
Moses Eboy, 3 25
Thos. C. Jones, 5 00
Henry F. W Shuttle, esq. 2 00
Stephen Savage, Esq. 3 00
John Brown, jr. esq. 10 00
April 5,
Thomas Sturgeon, 1 50
Jno. E. Durham, esq. 2 00
L. Gen. Esq. 2 00
Letters to our editors refused this week, lying in the Post Office, postage unpaid.

From Athens, Ill. Eagleville, La.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers

		price each	for	per
45	shares United States Bank,	117¼	118	100
7	do. Mechanics Bank,	49¼		50
2	do. Farm. & Mech. Bank,	59		50
116	do. Girard Bank,	48¾	49	50
4	do. Commercial Bank,	57½		50
11	do. Schuylkill Bank,	47¼	18	50
257	do. Kentucky Bank,	79	80	
25	do. Commercial Bank, Miss.	68	a 69	
100	do. Del. & Hudson Canal Co.	61	a 64	100
4	do. Camden & Amboy R. R.	120		100
2	do. Mine Hill R. R.	50		
20	do. Danville & P. Town,	20		25
130	do. N. Orleans Gas Co.	14¼		

ALMANAC.

APRIL. 1838.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S CHANGES.
7 Saturday,	5 49	6 26	1 37	
8 Sunday,	5 48	6 27	2 12	
9 Monday,	5 34	6 28	1 37	
10 Tuesday,	5 33	6 29	2 45	
11 Wednesday,	5 32	6 29	3 0	First 4 57
12 Thursday,	5 31	6 29	3 45	Full 9 9 2
13 Friday,	5 29	6 30	4 24	last quarter 16

The Olio.

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

A VERDICT.—A villainous fellow, in one of the Western counties of Virginia, who had wronged his wife, was sentenced by a party of trumpeters; who swore he used for damages. The jury, after retiring ten minutes returned a document to the court, in the form of the following, to wit: "Verdict of the Jury—served him right. Signed, John Simpson, foreman."

A group of Bedouins, disputing as to the sanity of Lady Esther Stanhope, one of the party cut the argument short by stating she must be mad, "for she pays," said he, "sugar in her coffee."

CHOICE OF NAMES.—We were once acquainted with a couple who made choice of the most rooted names of the day for all their children. Some half a dozen, and the proud mother of the young Greeks would take every occasion, when strangers were within hearing, to "call the roll" of the "great folks," in something like the following manner: "You Martha Washington! come here this moment, and mind Andrew Jackson and William Shakespeare, while Archimedes Wellington Napoleon Bonaparte sweep that mud puddle; and then run and tell your daddy to dinner!"—*Star.*

"*Night Asylum for the Homeless Poor,*" is the title of an institution in Liverpool, which is a place of refuge, furnishing a warm and comfortable shelter for many half-starved wanderers, who find their way into that populous town at one late an hour to obtain relief from any other source. It is said that 5,000 have been thus accommodated within the past year.

A NOVEL VERDICT.—A jury in the West of England, commenting the case of a poor woman who was charged with a trifling theft, agreed to the following against verdict:—"Not guilty, —*but we hope she won't do so again.*"

An Irish tailor made a gentleman a coat and waistcoat too small, and had orders to take them home and let them out. Some days after, the gentleman enquiring for his garments, was told by this ninth part of an Irishman, that the coat and waistcoat happening to fit a countryman of his, he had let them out at eighteen pence a week.

ANECDOTE.—At a late Temperance convention in one of our towns, the hotels being somewhat crowded, a couple of gentlemen called at a private dwelling to get accommodated for the night. The man of the house coming in soon after they had departed, inquired of his partner and bustling helpmate the cause of so much unusual preparation and bustle. "Why, la," replied she, "don't you think we're going to have a couple *of total abstent Abigolers*, here to supper, and breakfast!" "*Abstainers!*" exclaimed the old man, "why you men *delegates*, don't you?" O, yes, "tis *delegates*," replied she, "but no matter—it all magnifies the same meaning, you know."

A NEW MODE FOR PARSING GRAMMAR.—Mr. Hurd the celebrated teacher of Grammar, once on a time (at Hopkinton, Mas.) set his class to parsing the following lines of Pope

"Heaven from all creatures hides the book of fate—
All but the page prescribed, their present state," &c.

The word all, in the second line had been parsed —when coming to the word but, and directing his eye to the next pupil, the master said, "But! next." No sooner was the word out, than—pinang—went the fist of the pupil into the bread basket of his neighbor.

"Boo! hoo! hoo!" roared the latter most lustily.

"What are you about there,' said the master to the former.

'I am butting the next, sir, as you told me to, replied the lad.'—*N. Y. Transcript.*

A servant once entering in a fright the study of his master, who was in deep thought and contemplation, and told him that the house was on fire. "Well," said he, "what is that to me, I do not interfere in the household affairs."

A good story is related of President Humphrey, of Amherst College. One morning, before recitations, some of the students listened a live goose to the President's chair. When the President entered the room, and discovered the new occupant of his seat, he turned on his heel, coolly observing, "Gentlemen, I perceive you have a competent instructor, and I will therefore leave you to your studies!"

GOETHE AT THREE YEARS OF AGE.—He did not like playing with little children, unless they were very pretty. Once he began suddenly to cry and sob, and he called a child of his own rank to console him; but her dad he ceased crying to listen to what his mother asked him how he could be so naughty; he could not console her. "Ah, mamma," he replied, "I am crying because I am so very, very good!" For at this period of his life he was the strictest observer of truth; he would not tell a falsehood for every thing, and wanted to tell and to be lied to, and when he had once any one by a falsehood, the anger which he was her friend knew no bounds; and, indeed, he was more brought to anger than to tears.

CHRONOPHOTOGRAPHS.—We have been favored by Mr. Morgan, the celebrated mechanist, with a view of this aid to our domestic arts. The Chronophotograph, which will be early submitted to the public, consists of a mounted paper of 5 grains, which are susceptible of multiplied combinations ad infinitum, thus forming a recitation of the innumerable and ever varied objects and colors on the kaleidoscope. As a means of portraying patterns for Manufacturers and other manufacturers the superior decoration of the mansion or palace, its unity will be evident. By a judicious employment of the various shades of color the perspective of solid geometrical figures may be displayed, thus an entire knowledge of the science of solid geometry be insensibly acquired. As a source of brilliant ornament it may be applied to the decoration of albums, portfolios, fire screens, and other tasteful or bizarre objects suitable to the tables and boudoirs of the opulent.

REMARKABLE CURE.—Sir Astley Cooper in his lectures gives an account of a man who fell from the yard arm of a ship in the Mediterranean, and was taken up from the deck insensible. The vessel soon after made Gibraltar, and there he was put into the hospital still insensible, and remained so for some months. He was then sent home to Deptford, and there he lay insensible and changing to be visited by Dr. Davy, a dresser, at Guy's hospital, he advised that the man should be sent to St. Thomas's. He was still insensible, his pulse natural, and his fingers working in correspondence with the beating of his pulse; but he lay on his back without volition or sensation. If he wanted food he moved his lips or tongue. At St. Thomas's, Cline found a depression of the scull, and operated upon it with the trephine. The depressed bone was raised at one o'clock in the day, *thirteen months* after the accident, and at four o'clock on going round the wards the man was found raised upon his pillow. In four days he was out of bed and talking, but from the hour the accident occurred, to the hour when he recovered sensation at his abode at St. Thomas's Hospital, all was a complete blank to his memory. He knew nothing at all about that intervening period, or what had happened to him in it. Sir Astley's opinion of this history is that surgeons should not be deterred from performing such operations by any lapse of time, for they may still be able to restore the powers of the mind and body. A more curious and awful inquiry is, where, or in what condition, are we to regard the soul of man to have been in that time; and putting the man's material frame out of the question, how was his state different from that of death?—*London paper.*

CHANGE OF COLOR IN LEAVES BY FROST.—Experiments by some of the chemists of Europe, Mr. Berzelius, among the number, have proved that the difference of the color of leaves after the frosts of autumn, is owing to some change in the texture of the leaf, whereby the usual evolution or throwing out of oxygen is prevented, and an acid is formed. This acid acts upon the coloring matter and changes it to the beautiful hues we see. By soaking the leaf in a solution of an alkali,—pearlash, for instance, the green color will be restored.

MICROSCOPIC WONDERS OF CREATION.—Minute examination also loses occasionally prodigious accounts. A line of microscopic shells, that surprise us also by its substance into the extreme minuteness. The scale in which these are sometimes crowded together, may be estimated from the fact that battery collected from less than an ounce and a half of soil found in the hills of Castellamare, in Tuscany, 10,454 microscopic chambered shells. The rest of the stone was composed of fragments of shells, of minute stones of Lesbos, and of a sparry calcareous matter.

Of several species of these shells, four or five hundred weigh but a single grain; of one species he calculates that a thousand individuals would scarcely weigh one grain. He further states, that nearly two of their constitute one line he formed from the circumstance that immense numbers of them pass through a paper in which the smallest size.

Our mental line our visual faculties begin rapidly to fail us when we attempt to comprehend the infinity of littleness towards which we are thus conducted on a descending the smaller extremes of creation.—*Buckland's Bridgewater Treatises.*

Very True.—Every parent whose son is away from him at school, should supply him with a newspaper.—*Gov. Everett.*

THE VILLAGE GARRISON.

An Anecdote of the thirty years War.

It happened in the course of the thirty years war, that Gonsalvo de Cordova, who commanded the Spanish troops, then over-running the Palatinate, found it necessary to possess himself of a little walled village called Oggersheim, that lay in his way. On the first intelligence of his approach all the inhabitants fled to Manheim, and when Gonsalvo at length drew near, and summoned the place to surrender, there remained within the walls only a poor shepherd and his wife, the latter of whom, having that morning brought a little infant into the world of misery, was unable to leave her bed, and her husband, of course, staid with her.

The anxiety and distress of the poor man may be more easily conceived than described. Fortunately, however, he possessed both courage and shrewdness; and on the spur of the moment bethought himself of a scheme of escape, which, after embracing them both, he hastened to put into execution.

The inhabitants having run off in a tremendous hurry, had left almost all their property at his disposal; so he had no difficulty in finding what was requisite for his purpose, as well, a complete change of dress. Having first accoutred his terrified man in military guise, he tossed away his shepherd's hat, which he replaced with a huge helmet, 'a world too wide;' he buckled a long sword to his side, threw a goodly cloak over his shoulder, stuck two enormous pistols in his belt, and putting on boots so thick on the soles and high on the heels that they lifted him about half a foot from the ground, he fastened to them a prodigious pair of jingling spurs, which were the fashion of the times. Thus accoutred, he left with his trembling helpmate to the walls, and leaning with a pompous air on his sword, he listened coolly to the herald who advanced to summon the village to surrender.

'Friend,' said our hero, as soon as the herald had concluded his speech, 'tell your commander that though I have not yet made up my mind to surrender at all, I may possibly be induced to do so, provided he agrees to the three following conditions, which I shall make no abatement in whatever:—1st. The garrison must be allowed to march out with military honors: 2d. The lives and property of the inhabitants must be protected: 3d. They must be allowed the free exercise of the Protestant religion.'

The herald immediately replied that such preposterous conditions could not for a moment be listened to, added that the garrison was known to be weak, and concluded by again demanding the instant surrender of the place.

'My good friend,' answered the shepherd, do not be too rash. I advise you to inform your general from me, that nothing but my desire to avoid bloodshed could make me think of surrendering on any terms whatever: and please to add that if he does not choose to agree to those I have already stated, he will gain possession of the town only at the point of the sword, for I swear to you by the faith of an honest man and a christian that I have no more than a single gentleman, that the garrison has lately received a reinforcement he little dreams of.'

So saying, the shepherd lighted his pipe and puffed away with an air of most consummate coolness. Confounded by this appearance of boldness and security, the herald tho't it prudent to return and state to Gonsalvo the demands which had been made. The Spanish General, deceived by this show of resistance, and being unwilling to waste either men or time in reducing this paltry town, resolved to agree to the conditions offered, and followed by his troops approached the gates. This inmost determination was announced to the herald by the lusty herd, who only vouchsafed to say in reply, 'I fine your commander is a man of some sense.' He then left the walls, let down the drawbridge, deliberately opened the gates and allowed the Spanish troops to pour into the town, without seeing no one in the streets, but a strange looking fellow, whose caricature of a military costume hung upon him like patch work. Gonsalvo began to suspect treachery, and seizing the shepherd demanded to know where the garrison was.

'If your highness will follow me, I will show you,' answered the rustic.

Keep to my stirrup, then,' exclaimed Gonsalvo, 'and no lies I swear you'll prove yourself a serray me, I shall send a bullet through your heart.

'Agreed, said our friend. 'Follow me, Spaniards, for I swear by the word of an honest man and christian, as well as Nobleman, that the garrison will offer you no injury.'

He then placed himself by Gonsalvo's stirrup, and followed by the troops passed through several silent and deserted streets, till at length coming to a narrow lane, he stopped before a mean looking house, and having prevailed on Gonsalvo to enter, he led him into a small room where lay his wife, and little boy beside her.

'Noble General,' he said, pointing to the former, 'this is the garrison I told you,' he added taking his son in his arms, 'is the reinforcement of which I told you.'

Aware now of the real state of matters, the humbled and cheerless of the thick Gonsalvo turned away, and Gonsalvo gave immediate orders that the town should be given up to pillage. Then taking off the gold chain which decorated his own person, he passed it round the neck of the infant.

'Friend,' said he to the shepherd, 'I ask of my esteem, he said good naturedly, 'for the valiant garrison of Oggersheim. By the hand of a soldier, I swear you the possession of such a reinforcement; and you must let me present you with a purse of gold for the use of your young one.'

He then stooped down and kissed the delighted mother and her boy, and quitted the house, leaving the shepherd to boast, for many a summer's day and winter night, of the success of his strategem.

UNHAPPY MARRIAGES.

MRS. NORTON—MRS. TIGHE—MRS. HEMANS.

It is with great concern that we hear of the serious illness of Mrs. Norton, whose delicate health has been for some time very delicate. The cruel circumstances which have clouded over and may perhaps put an early period to, the life of one of the cleverest and most beautiful women of our day, are well known, to profit. Much there is of mystery and strangeness connected with these events, which both friends and enemies, from different motives, seem determined the public shall not know, and which time itself will probably discover. All we can say is a certain fact that Mrs. Tighe the lamented authoress of "Psyche," Mrs. Hemans whose name will ever be dear to the lovers of English poetry and Mrs. Norton, were all unhappy in marriage. Mrs. Tighe is generally believed to have died of a broken heart. Of the precise cause of Mrs. Hemans's alienation from her husband we have no record, although two or three rumors have been circulated, by the honor of a gentleman, that the garrison has lately received a reinforcement he little dreams of.'

A Deluded Farmer.—A French paper contains the following curious fable:

A worthy farmer of St. Patern, in the department of the Sarthe, was returning gaily home in his cart on the evening of February 13th, having made a profitable sale of his produce at the market of Mans, when he came across a poor female ballad singer, who was neither old nor ugly. At her request he agreed to carry her as far as he went on her way, she on her part agreeing to enliven the road by her vocal powers. They soon arrived at a public house, where the farmer was accustomed to bait his horse. The syren, in return for her ride, prevailed upon the farmer to accept first one, then another glass of hot wine, which was prepared with sugar and spice, while the farmer went to look after his horse. They resumed their journey together, but, with the kind-hearted farmer rescued his own door, he was found to his cart alone, in a state of senseless and remained so till the arterial draw that his horse was in danger. The woman had, in fact, infused a soporific drug into the wine, and, taking advantage of his insensibility, had robbed him of 200 francs, which he had in his pocket, and left him to his fate. His horse had instinctively taken him home.

SINGULAR CASE.—The influence of the respiratory organs on the action of the heart was strikingly exhibited in the case of a lady whose heart sometimes acted so irregularly that she was apt to fall into a state of syncope. She accidentally discovered, that to the act of singing she could prevent herself from fainting.—'I will write you,' she observed, 'something very remarkable about myself, namely, that when my heart is in a great flutter, and I am not certain whether I shall faint away, singing restores it almost directly. One Sunday, in church, I expected every moment I should be obliged to be taken out and disturb the congregation, when I took up the Psalms were beginning to be sung, and I instantly joined the psalm, and the comfort the act of singing that gave me was almost instantaneous.'—*Hearts upon Diseases of the Heart.*

BULL-BAITING.

If cruelty to animals could be justified by the examples of antiquity, abundant authority might be found in the records of the ancients. The *sensâtre instituted by the Romans in honour of* the Spanish troops, then over-running the Palatinate, found it necessary to possess himself of a little walled village called Oggersheim, that lay in his way. On the first intelligence of his approach all the inhabitants fled to Manheim, and when Gonsalvo at length drew near, and summoned the place to surrender, there remained within the walls only a poor shepherd and his wife, the latter of whom, having that morning brought a little infant into the world of misery, was unable to leave her bed, and her husband, of course, staid with her.

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YOUNG LADIES' LYCEUM INSTITUTE.

THIS Seminary is located on the banks of the Little Chiquesalunga, about half a mile south of the village of Mount Joy, in view of the Philadelphia and Harrisburg railroad, about seven hours ride from the former, and two hours from the latter place, with both of which and with Lancaster there is daily communication.

The Principal and preceptor of this Institution has for about fifteen years conducted a Female High School in the city of Philadelphia; with what success, it may be seen by the subjoined testimonials. He has, at least, no expectation of lowering the standard of female education in the new establishment, or of remitting any efforts, on his part, to place it on an equal standing with the best female seminaries in our country.

It is his object to educate, thoroughly and practically, the pupils, five into us, and the hearts of the youth entrusted to his care.—as physical, intellectual, social, and moral beings. And whenever time and capacity admit, to render them connected in exercise moral discipline, and to impart instruction with effects to others.

The experience of one year has clearly proved that many pupils, from a healthful, pleasant, and even delightful district of the country, remove from adverse and of no controlling influences will afford him far better opportunities for effecting these desirable objects, than could be enjoyed in the sphere of his former labors.

TERMS.

1. The school year will be divided into two sessions, of five calendar months each, the first commencing on the 1st of May, and the second on the 1st of November. No deduction for absence more than one session.

2. The charge for board, washing, lights, fuel, and tuition in all the English and classical studies, per session, payable in advance, $90 00

3. The extra charge per session will be, for music, 40 00
For drawing and painting, 10 00
For French and Italian, each, 15 00
Charge for bed and bedding, 5 00

In the discipline of the seminary, the members are contemplated as physical, moral and intellectual beings. Hence the rules are comparatively few; concerns of minor importance being matters of mutual understanding, rather than of law and penalty.

It is scarcely need be added, that moral instruction, in verse of its various modes, forms a daily and almost the only means of discipline employed in the seminary the salutary influence of which greatly contributes to the general improvement, kind feelings, and comfort of all concerned of its members.

4. Besides the usual object of making thorough and practical proficients in the solid and liberal studies, one feature of this seminary is its adaptation to educate young ladies for teachers. For this purpose lectures are given on the nature and objects of education, and the modes of instruction,—also on the principles and methods of moral discipline, with practical exercises. Young ladies who intend to qualify themselves for this profession, and desiring accommodations, may here avail themselves of it, by spending a year, or part of it in the institution after completing the usual courses.

N. DODGE, A. M., Principal.

TESTIMONIALS.

As it is the intention of Mr. N. Dodge to remove from this city, we feel pleasure in thus bearing our testimony to the moral and literary character of his School. It has long since attained a highly respectable standing. He has long conducted a female academy of a very superior grade, with great credit to himself, and satisfaction to his patrons. He carries with him our respect and best wishes.

Rev. Thomas Lonsdale, Rev. A. Jackson
Rev. M. Atwood, Philadelphia
W. Darrach, M. D. W. Wirts
Rev. S. A. Benedict, W. Gibson, M. D. Profes
Rev. Wm. Suddards, sor Surgery U. Pa.

Mr. Dodge has a personal acquaintance with the Rev. N. Dodge, M. A., as well as from his well-known successful devotion to female education, we take pleasure in expressing our entire confidence in his ability and fidelity in the discharge of his professional duties. His plan of instruction is that which best secures the certain and permanent improvement of the pupil, and is based on strictly philosophical and Christian principles.

While we regret to lose from the profession, in this city, so valuable a coadjutor as Mr. Dodge, we could congratulate him in his going to a community which will duly appreciate his worth, and where with his views and principles he will continue to extend that usefulness which has characterized his efforts in this city.

We respectfully recommend to every young lady in our community who may be desirous of obtaining a thorough education, to avail herself of the opportunity now offered at the seminary under your care as one of unsurpassed excellence.

Charles Ingersoll, Rev. Wm. Rudder,
Wm. Meredith, Rev. Wm. Wyatt,
Thos. M. Pettit, Joseph Hemphill,
Thos. as Kittera, Charles Brooke,
Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, Joseph Montgomery,
Hon. Henry Horn,

REFERENCES.

N. B. Dodge, M. D. Philadelphia
Rev. Wm. Rudder, Rev. Wm. Wyatt, Philadelphia
Rev. A. Jackson, Philadelphia
Rev. Thomas Lonsdale, Philadelphia
Rev. S. A. Benedict, Philadelphia
Rev. M. Atwood, Philadelphia
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